

SAPHIR
THE FOUNTAIN PEN
FOR EVERYBODY

Obtainable in
ALL BETTER SHOPS

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 24, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 60 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7492

CHOICE
WINES & COGNACS
FOR CONNOISSEURS

ELIAZ

Marginal Column By SEBASTIAN HAFNER

THE public exchange in Delhi of views between Mr. Amrita Behar and Mr. Nehru about alternatives to the American alliance, would be interesting — and, owing to the quite unaccounted divergence of views between the two statesmen, pleasant — at any time; it gains particular interest at a time when President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles have forced America's Allies to consider the possibility that America's new leaders might themselves wish to destroy the American system of alliances built up by their predecessors, embrace a policy of unilateralism, and leave America's allies no choice but to make their own alternative arrangements. Mr. Behar and Mr. Nehru offer two different models of such alternative arrangements. Mr. Behar's is the idea of a "Third Force" — a third bloc of nations holding a world balance of power and compelling the two giants to listen to what it had to say. (Both giants are, according to Mr. Behar, equally unable to "see wisdom", and "compel" both of them to behave themselves, apparently by some sort of threat — how else can one power "compel" another?)

There is something curiously naive and fantastic in this "Third Force" idea, for two reasons. The first and obvious one is that the material from which to construct such a power-politically conceived Third Force simply does not exist. Secondly, Palmerstonian or Bismarckian power politics, in which physical threats were not only the last but also the habitual and almost the first argument between disinterested States, are not possible in the atomic age. The threat of war can no longer be used merely to "compel" another State to "listen"; it has become too much a two-edged sword for that.

Mr. Nehru, in contrast to Mr. Behar, is very alive to this fact, and his idea of "neutrality" is a great deal subtler and more statesmanlike than Mr. Behar's blustering "Third Force" idea. He did not, in his words in rebutting that idea as one which was "impossible and undesirable" and which "frights and embarrases." Probably a majority not only of the people but of the Governments of the world will agree with Mr. Nehru in his aim to discourage any tendencies to war and to work for peace. The question which remains open is whether this aim is best served, as Mr. Nehru unquestioningly assumes, by a refusal to align themselves with any bloc. "Neutrality" — i.e., a general tendency to take refuge in neutrality — can in certain circumstances actually increase the danger of war by encouraging an aggressor.

A REFUSAL to join any bloc is the best remaining means of working for peace only when the rival blocs are equally aggressive and equally dominated by the leading aggressive Power to the exclusion of any influence by its peace-loving allies. But as recent years have shown, a neutralist Government which wants to work positively for peace will best do so, not by neutralist aloofness; for peace will be best served if the covering of protective power is extended as widely as possible to leave no loopholes inviting aggression; and if those Governments who want to preserve peace have, through their alliance with America, a direct and legitimate influence on American foreign policy.

HOWEVER, should the U.S. substitute a policy of unilateralism for a concerted and united Allied policy, which takes account of the interests of all, and a policy of liberation and counter-aggression for a policy of containment and resistance to aggression, all her Allies would be forced to reconsider their policies; a number of them might regard neutrality as the lesser evil.

London, February 24.

Belgian King Back To Meet Attacks On Royal House

BRUSSELS, Monday (Reuters). — King Baudouin of Belgium, hurrying home after criticism of his trip to the Riviera, slipped quietly into his capital today in a heavily-curtained railway coach. With him were his father, ex-King Leopold, and his stepmother, Princess de Rethy. They did not show themselves.

Shortly before leaving Antwerp on his journey home, the 22-year-old monarch told a French reporter that he was cutting short his holiday because of "scandalous attacks on the Belgian Royal House."

Baudouin's return took the Belgian capital by surprise. Premier Jean Van Houtte had stated in Parliament that the King was seriously ill and would have to stay on the Riviera for at least three weeks.

Besides the dispute on the royal, including special attacks on the alleged influence of court of the Princess de Rethy, the Premier has on his hands a threatened crisis over his proposed five per cent special one-year income tax to pay for flood damage repairs.

Germany Will 'Gain' From Reparations

BONN, Monday (Reuters). — West German Justice Minister Thomas Dehler today strongly denied German press reports which quoted him as saying that the Israel reparations agreement had been concluded under pressure from the U.S.

The reports also quoted him as saying in a weekend speech at Coburg, Bavaria, that America would richly reward West Germany for concluding it. Chancellor Adenauer said yesterday the alleged statements "did not judge the political situation correctly."

Dehler said today, "I could never have said such nonsense." He declared, "All I said was that the agreement made an excellent impression abroad. Although we had to make sacrifices to fulfill it, this would not be to our disadvantage. I said that, on the contrary, the entire world would reward us in one way or another."

The U.S. Government, could support us in our present conflict with the Arabs.

New York Trainload Seeks Clemency for Rosenbergs

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters). — Hundreds of New Yorkers boarded a special 10-carriage train today for Washington to seek clemency for the convicted atom spies, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel.

Members of the group said they would try to see President Eisenhower and members of Congress to renew demands for commutation of the death sentences. Their lawyers are now seeking further action by the Supreme Court, which has already twice refused to review the case. Mr. Eisenhower has refused clemency.

Easing of Military Rule in Galilee, Elections in Nazareth Promised

Easing of military rule in Galilee in the near future and early Municipal Council elections in Nazareth were promised yesterday by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Rokach, who spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Jerusalem branch of B'nai B'rith at the Touring Club.

"We must make the minorities living in Israel full citizens, give them a chance to develop, and draw them closer to us," he declared, adding that this would be done by gradually reducing the authority of the military authorities in Galilee. He felt this was the most effective antidote to the Communist influence in that area. The "Little Triangle" area will remain under military government rule indefinitely.

Under the plan the present Military Governor would be replaced by a Civil Commissioner, who would have a military adviser. Mr. Rokach also expressed the opinion that the Ministry Office in his Ministry and a similar agency should be combined within the Interior Ministry.

He disclosed that the titles of the five District Representatives would be changed to

Civil Service Defended In Controller Debate

By Braya Shapiro, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

The State Controller's report, referred to by some as the "conscience of the nation," was the subject of a five-hour debate in the Knesset yesterday. Speakers expressed their admiration for the Controller's integrity and competence, indignation that so many abuses had been committed and pride that the country is sufficiently democratic and firm to stand public discussion on such a distasteful subject.

While many of the speakers were content to quote from the report the more blatant examples of mismanagement and corruption, few suggested remedies or attempted to make a constructive analysis of the picture. But the honour of the civil servant was in general vindicated, and the abuses of the few were not taken to be a reflection on all.

The civil servant, it was said, could not properly exercise the law, for the law was deficient. This was intended mainly as a riposte to the Government's attack on the civil servant's alleged indifference to the law.

Mr. Z. Sussangkarn (General Zionists) took the opportunity to embark on his favourite topic: the control of foreign currency. The Ministry of Finance accepted, without visible legal basis, many more than three rates of exchange; the civil servant, therefore, could not be blamed if he acted incontinently.

Dr. H. Foerder (Progressives) said the same thing in broader terms: the Government must force some of its present functions in order to be able to perform in a more efficient manner those essential tasks which it must do.

Why were so many recommendations of the Controller not being implemented? Mr. A. Zislin (Mapai) asked. He counted as many as 85 abuses which had not been rectified completely, as compared with only 50 which had been corrected.

Dr. Foerder, worried, proposed that Government officials should be obliged to report on progress to the Finance Committee within six months of the fault being discovered.

U.S. Seeks Expansion Of War, Chou Says

HONG KONG, Monday (Reuters). — Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in a speech in Dairen accused the U.S. of using "brutal" germ warfare in Korea, the New China News Agency reported yesterday. He coupled this accusation with a series of new attacks on the "American imperialists" for expanding the Korean war, virtually occupying the Chinese Nationalist island stronghold of Formosa, and seeking to turn Japan into an American military base.

His speech was reported by the agency within three hours of its alleged that two American Marine officers had confirmed the U.S. Chiefs of Staff had directed their force in the Far East to carry out planned germ warfare.

Low Standard Amidar Building Criticized

Criticism of the low standard of building and of the financial transactions of the Amidar National Housing Company are contained in a special report made by the State Controller. This report and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol's reply to it were read yesterday in the Knesset during the debate on the third annual report of the Controller. The company is supervised by the Finance Ministry.

The Controller found that 104 of the 272 buildings examined by the Standards Bureau were of inadequate strength. Of 112 concrete blocks examined, only two passed minimum tests.

The lowering of building standards and especially the non-fulfillment of minimum standards seriously affects the stability of the constructions and is apt to reduce considerably the time they will stand," the Controller stated.

Mr. Eshkol replied that the minimum standard, as calculated by the Controller, was higher than the actual standard, so that only 42 of the 272 buildings were sub-standard.

"The cause was not due to improper cement mixture, but to imported cement of bad quality, as well as to poor quality local materials. In addition, the workers were unqualified and did not water the concrete properly. Despite this, there is no fear that the buildings will not stand the test of time, since they are sufficiently stable," Mr. Eshkol said.

Traffic in Identity Cards Suspected

So many inhabitants of the "Little Triangle" have reported the loss of their identity cards lately, that the suspicion has arisen that there is a traffic in identity cards to infiltrators, the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Rokach, told the Knesset yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Zislin (Mapai) (Communists), who complained of long delays in obtaining duplicates. Investigations must be very protracted in such cases, Mr. Rokach said.

Sokolovsky Says Soviet Army Best In Men and Arms

MOSCOW, Monday (UP). — Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, new Soviet Chief of Staff, said today that the Soviet Army had the best personnel and equipment in the world and was now more than ever prepared to withstand whatever the future might bring.

The Marshal was contributing the main "Pravda" article celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Army and Navy. He paid tribute to the genius of Marshal Stalin in welding together the military forces and making preparations that far beyond the framework of purely military problems. These preparations comprise an economic, political, ideological, scientific, technical and actual military approach affecting all spheres of life and work of both state and people.

Moral Factor

The Chief of Staff said that the "moral factor" put all the emphasis on the significance of military plans without considering economic and moral factors.

"The main threat to the cause of peace and national independence of peoples emanates now from the U.S. whose 'seventy preparations for a new war are on foot,'" he said. "For this purpose, the American imperialists are knocking together aggressive blocs, are striving to encircle the U.S.S.R. in a system of military bases, are restoring and strengthening the military and economic potential and the armed forces of Western Germany and Japan and are organizing an arms race."

Soviet Anti-Zionism Diversion From Domestic Ills—Eliashiv

LONDON, Monday. — The Stockholm correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" reported Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv today as saying that there was a dividing line between Soviet anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism.

Kibbutz Expels Left Faction Members

JERUSALEM, Monday. — A group of 26 members of Kibbutz Iiron, of the Kibbutz Hamehuda movement, who have identified themselves with Dr. Moshe Shuchat's faction, will be expelled from the settlement, it was announced tonight.

According to a statement by Kibbutz Hamehuda here, the trouble in the settlement, which is situated in the hills of Naphtali, north of Safad, began months ago. A group of eight members, questioned by the basic ideology of Kibbutz Hamehuda. One of them was expelled, but the other seven were permitted to stay in the hope that they would retract.

Rift Sharpens

After the Prague trial the rift sharpened; the dissidents did not follow the Mapai line. Five weeks ago it was decided to expel them and they were given two weeks' notice. Besides 19 other members from among an immigrant group from Egypt joined the group which identified itself with the Left Faction.

At the end of last week members of the group were no longer assigned to work and cooperation with them was suspended. According to the statement by Kibbutz Hamehuda the group has agreed to leave the kibbutz within a few days.

The kibbutz was first established by members of Tzefim and of ex-soldiers.

92 Per Cent Toe Line

In a vote among the 11,800 members of Kibbutz Artzi (Hahomer Hatzair) settlements recently, about 92 per cent accepted the official party line, the POST learns. A further 800 members changed their minds and agreed to the party policy after the vote.

Hahomer Hatzair leaders believe that no more than a few score will eventually join the Left Faction. The realists are dispersed in many settlements, and are prominent in no particular age group. Reports that any Hahomer Hatzair settlement had announced, as a group, its adherence to the Left Faction, were denied in Kibbutz Artzi circles yesterday.

'NAZI VICTIMS' IN W. GERMANY RAIDED

FRANKFURT, Monday (Reuters). — Police here today raided the central office of the Communist-dominated West German Union of Victims of Nazism and confiscated all documents they found there.

Slim to Advise Whitehall In Suez Zone Talks with Egypt

Top Wafdists Face Corruption Trial

CAIRO, Monday. — The Committee investigating political corruption today decided to place the former leader of the Wafd Party, Mustafa Nahas, his wife and seven top Wafdists on trial for illegally profiting in cotton and making personal profits at public expense.

Included with Nahas and his wife in the indictment are five former Cabinet Ministers: Fud Sarag-e-Din, Zaki Abdul Motaz, Abdul Fattah el Tawil, Mohammed Ali Rashedi and Abdul Latif Mahmud. The other two are ex-Wafdists deputes Ahmed el Waki and Abdul Aml el Waki.

Jordan Claims Attack On Village by Israel

Forty armed Israeli soldiers attacked an Arab village in the Hebron area on Sunday, presumably in retaliation for the killing of an Israeli soldier last week, "A-Difa," the Old City daily reported yesterday.

Abdul Rahman Awad-Allah was seriously injured. It is believed that casualties were inflicted on the attackers in the course of the 30-minute exchange of fire with National Guardsmen.

REPORTS OF BORDER CHANGES DOUBTED

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Political observers here doubt the veracity of Egyptian press reports that the Western powers are now "considering the possibility of introducing changes in the armistice lines with Israel." It is felt that the reports have been published for local consumption.

BANDITS THREATEN, STEAL ANIMALS

HADERA, Monday. — Three armed bandits entered a farm house in an Arab settlement in the Sharon last night. After ordering its occupants to be quiet, they stole six cows, three calves and a horse.

THREE JETS IN TRIPLE CRASH

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Monday (Reuters). — Three American F-84 Thunderjets, flying in formation, crashed simultaneously near Goose Bay, Labrador, on Saturday when the leader ran out of fuel, according to delayed reports received here today.

Sudan Studies Law To Ban Communism

KHARTOUM, Monday (Reuters). — The Sudan Executive Council is studying a law to ban Communism, it was understood today. The law was expected to be submitted shortly.

Arrived from U.S.A.

SELECTED VIRGINIA TOBACCO

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20 Cigarettes 360 Pr.

Delays Departure for Australia

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — Field Marshal Sir William Slim, delaying his departure to Australia, will give his expert advice on crucial Middle East defence problems, directed to Prime Minister Churchill.

Nasser Repeats Demand That British Quit Suez

CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — "Nasser, second in command to President Mohammed Naguib today said on the British radio: 'I shall not budge an inch from my position.'"

Capt. Nasser, addressing a television rally at Shubra el Khayma, repeated Egypt's demand for the unconditional evacuation of the Canal Zone. "We seek to the future with the peace," he said. "We extend a friendly and brotherly hand to whoever is ready to help us. But whoever ignores our sacred rights we shall ignore him in every field."

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UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
בנק איחוד ישראל מ.ל.מ.
OWN FUNDS (CONSOLIDATED) IL 1,200,000
ASSETS (CONSOLIDATED) IL 15,000,000
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA NATHANYA

THE PAYIS DRAW UNDOUBTEDLY BRINGS LUCK TO MAN AND FAMILY
The second drawing of series 1953/A of Mifal Ha'payis will be held TOMORROW
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Tel. Aviv	18	22	18	15
Jerusalem	15	20	15	12
Haifa	18	22	18	15
Nablus	15	20	15	12
Beirut	18	22	18	15
Tripoli	15	20	15	12
Amman	18	22	18	15
Baghdad	15	20	15	12
Tehran	18	22	18	15
Delhi	15	20	15	12
Calcutta	18	22	18	15
Rangoon	15	20	15	12
Bombay	18	22	18	15
London	15	20	15	12
Paris	18	22	18	15
Brussels	15	20	15	12
Amsterdam	18	22	18	15
Copenhagen	15	20	15	12
Stockholm	18	22	18	15
Helsinki	15	20	15	12
Toronto	18	22	18	15
Ottawa	15	20	15	12
Montreal	18	22	18	15
Quebec	15	20	15	12
Winnipeg	18	22	18	15
Edmonton	15	20	15	12
Calgary	18	22	18	15
Vancouver	15	20	15	12
Sydney	18	22	18	15
Melbourne	15	20	15	12
Brisbane	18	22	18	15
Auckland	15	20	15	12

FORECAST: Mostly cloudy, showers in the morning.

"A" Sunday at 1 p.m. "B" Monday at 1 p.m. "C" Tuesday at 1 p.m. "D" Wednesday at 1 p.m.

THE STRIKE AT JERUSALEM

Municipality workers which was scheduled to take place today was called off last night after the Histadrut representative accepted Mayor Y. Karmi's promise to pay the January salary by Thursday.

A PUBLIC MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

opened in the Kfar Saba quarter of Tel Aviv last week. This is the first of a number of libraries to be opened in the outlying quarters of the city.

71 RESIDENTS LEFT THE COUNTRY

for overseas settlement in the S. A. Area from Haifa on Sunday. They included 21 to the U.S., 11 to Canada and two to Germany. 11 TONS of carrots were exported to France in the S. A. Area on Sunday.

FOUNDREDS ARE TO PARTICIPATE

in the Arava relay, from Beersheva to Eilat, which is to start at daybreak today.

A RAIL-MOUNTED CRANE AT THE YUVAL GULF PLANT

in Migdal Alcedon, yesterday. The crane, which is in a critical condition at Asaf Harod Hospital.

MRS. HELENA SCHUMACHER, THE YIDDISH ACTRESS

who was caught driving a stolen car, was released from the Tel Aviv prison today after serving a three-month term.

SHALOM WEINSTEIN, 22, OF JAFFA

who was caught driving a stolen car, was released from the Tel Aviv prison today after serving a three-month term.

SHIPWRECK VICTIM LAID TO REST

HAIFA, Monday. — Police Inspector Shimon Alfiel who lost his life 18 months ago in a shipwreck during a storm near Rosh Hanikar, was laid to rest in the Military Cemetery here this morning. His body was washed ashore in the Lebanon and returned by the Lebanese authorities.

Many senior police officers, cadets of the Police Training school at Sfarim, A. A. colleagues of the deceased, and Navy representatives attended the funeral.

THE SERVICE WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NAVY CHAPLAIN AND A PORT POLICE GROUP OF HONOUR FIRED THREE VOLLEYS IN HONOUR OF THEIR LATE OFFICER.

Deputy Superintendent M. Rubinstein paid tribute to his colleague.

TABLET UNVEILED FOR DR. FREIMANN

A memorial tablet was unveiled at the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University on Sunday in honour of the late Dr. Abraham Freimann, lecturer in Jewish Law at the University who met his death in the Mount Scopus conveyer tragedy nearly five years ago.

The ceremony was held under the chairmanship of Prof. B. A. Alfiel, Dean of the Law Faculty, who paid tribute to the deceased as a remarkable scholar.

Prof. G. Scholem and Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney-General, also eulogized Dr. Freimann.

Arab Fighters Bombed Ben Yehuda — 'A-Diffa'

Commenting on the fifth anniversary of the bombing of Rehov Ben Yehuda in Jerusalem, "A-Diffa" the Old City daily, said yesterday that it was one of the most severe blows inflicted on the Jews by the Arab "Mujahideen" (fighters). It seemed to leave the Jews, particularly as it followed an attack by the same group on the Jewish Agency building, the paper said.

Agency Dismisses 1,000 in Year

A report on the efficiency given in the Jewish Agency was driven yesterday by Mr. Elihu Dobkin at a meeting of the Executive in Jerusalem.

During the past year, more than 1,000 permanent and temporary employees were dismissed, mostly from the Absorption Department.

At present, 4,881 persons are employed by the Agency. Of these, 1,497 work in the Absorption Department; 1,886 in the Settlement Department; 600 in the Youth and Hehalutz Department; and 400 in the Technical Department.

The efficiency drive is being conducted with the aid of experts, Mr. Dobkin said.

Zurich Agenda

Mr. Samuel Shalom, who presided, reported on the world Jewish conference to be held in Zurich next month and on the number of public bodies who have already agreed to participate. He also reported on proposals for the agenda.

Mr. Zvi Herman, head of the Organization Department, who recently returned from abroad, reported on the Zionist Movement and the Zionist Congress in London.

He summarized the results of the North African conference which was held in Marrakech, and spoke of the Zionist Movement in France and England. He stressed the need to concentrate activities for the Diaspora, and in Jerusalem.

The Budgetary Committee, meeting on Friday afternoon, approved the IL2,000,000 for the Hebrew University and the Yehuda Kibbutz.

Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer, reviewed the income and expenditure of the Agency, and proposed passing the IL2,000,000 to the Settlement Department. This budget is to be presented for approval on Friday when the budget for absorption is to be discussed.

Exports of Citrus Approach 3m. Cases; U.K. Takes Most

Citrus exports reached 2,991,023 cases on Sunday, over half of which were shipped to the United Kingdom. Of these 2,290,438 cases were sent through Jaffa Port and the rest from Haifa.

The shipments to the various countries were as follows: United Kingdom: 1,611,010 cases of oranges, 253,771 of grapefruit, 96 of lemons; Norway: 250,000 cases of grapefruit; Netherlands: 149,947 of grapefruit; Sweden: 125,000 of grapefruit; Finland: 50,000 of grapefruit; Denmark: 12,500 of grapefruit; Belgium: 12,500 of grapefruit; France: 12,500 of grapefruit; Austria: 12,500 of grapefruit; Switzerland: 12,500 of grapefruit; Argentina: 12,500 of grapefruit; Yugoslavia: 12,500 of grapefruit; Rumania: 12,500 of grapefruit; Bulgaria: 12,500 of grapefruit; Greece: 12,500 of grapefruit; Turkey: 12,500 of grapefruit; Iran: 12,500 of grapefruit; Iraq: 12,500 of grapefruit; Saudi Arabia: 12,500 of grapefruit; Kuwait: 12,500 of grapefruit; Bahrain: 12,500 of grapefruit; Oman: 12,500 of grapefruit; Yemen: 12,500 of grapefruit; Syria: 12,500 of grapefruit; Lebanon: 12,500 of grapefruit; Jordan: 12,500 of grapefruit; Palestine: 12,500 of grapefruit; Transjordan: 12,500 of grapefruit; Iraq: 12,500 of grapefruit; 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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in 1921, The Jerusalem Post is the only daily newspaper in Israel. It is published daily, except on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Israel N.2.20. Foreign N.2.24 per year
Advance 5, 1974, January 4-1974 15, 1974

THE conference of world Jewish organizations, which proposes to examine the effects of Communist anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish policy upon Jews living behind the Iron Curtain, is to be held in Zurich early next month.

Switzerland, after some hesitation, has agreed to the meeting being held on its soil, the hesitations of the Swiss authorities apparently having been due to the sensitiveness arising out of Switzerland's adherence to formal neutrality.

If these hesitations have now been overcome, the inference is that the organizers of the conference have given assurances that the hosts will have no reason to fear that the conduct of the proceedings can prove in any way offensive to Swiss international policy. The purpose of the Zurich conference should be to discover if it can be discovered a means of reducing the threat to the Jews of the Communist countries, and of lightening the anxieties of the Jewish people. Its purpose should not be individual and collective indulgence in recrimination as a means of easing the tension felt — and quite naturally felt — by those taking part in the conference.

If it is hard to see any solution of the problem created by the anti-Zionist, anti-Israel, even anti-Jewish policies effected by the Soviet and its allies, there is no reason why serious efforts should not continue to be made to find a way. None of the reasons put forward to explain the Soviet attitude to Israel, Zionism and the Jews of the Communist countries can be regarded as wholly valid even from the Communist point of view. There is, indeed, so strong an element of unreason about the whole shocking crusade, from the Stankin trial to the Russian severance of relations with Israel, that it goes against the grain of normal intelligence to accept as final and lasting the policy exemplified in the ludicrous indictments of Prague and Moscow, in the Jewish purges and the Jewish property seizures of all the Communist countries of Eastern Europe (except perhaps Bulgaria), and in the breaking off of relations with Israel and the outrageous allegations which accompanied that act. We therefore cling to the hope that Moscow may yet be persuaded to see reason. If the Zurich conference contributes to that end it will have served the Jewish people well. Above all, it will have given the threatened Jews of Russia and the countries allied to Russia the support of which they are in dire need.

The insecurity of life and livelihood imposed upon its Jews by Soviet Russia, together with the policy of hostility towards Zionism and the State of Israel, are said by some analysts to be the bribe Russia has given to the Arab countries in return for their hoped-for support. That may be true; but we find it hard to believe that the shrewd planners of the Kremlin have any confidence in their capacity to win and hold, against Western competition, the feudal-minded passions who comprise the bulk of Arab leadership.

To be sure, Soviet policy may encourage the Arabs to demand a higher price from the West, which, in turn, will require a higher bid from Russia; will she then plunge her hands deeper into the pestiferous mire of anti-Semitism? Will she drive into desperate enmity a community of over two million people within the Communist borders to please a parcel of Arab rulers who live on the bounty of the West? Or to provoke a pro-Communist demonstration of the kind that is inevitably ended by machine-guns? And, equally to be sure, the Soviet capacity to anti-Jewish policy must encourage the Arabs to such extravagances as their most recent claims to a large part of Israel's southern territory, including the port of Haifa. By what strange flight of imagination does the Kremlin expect such Arab dreams to come to substance? And if they did come to substance, how in the world would the Soviet hope to profit from them?

We do not pretend to understand what goes on in the Kremlin's mind. It will be one task of the Zurich conference of world Jewish organizations to make as good a guess at it as intelligent and experienced men in consultation can hope to do; and, having done so, to set out, courageously but with caution, to divert from the second largest community of world Jewry a wrong that can easily become a terrible catastrophe and bring eternal shame to Russia.

MIDDLE EAST ARMS RACE DEBATED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Labour Attacks Sale of Jet Aircraft to M.E.

The following is a fuller account of the House of Commons debate last Tuesday on a Labour motion for the adjournment on the issue of selling jet aircraft to Egypt which has already been reported briefly by cable.

MR. DALTON (Bishop Auckland, Lab.) drew attention to the supply of jet aircraft to countries in the Middle East and urged that it should be stopped. He said it might be argued that the supply of these aircraft was promoting the collective defence of the Middle East but that phrase could have no real meaning so long as the present tension between Israel and the Arab States continued. It was only too dangerously likely that the aircraft supplied to any of these States would be thought of by them in terms of those neighbours with whom their relations were not good. The supply of these weapons would increase, not diminish, the tension. Our first duty should be to reduce the tension and to assist in the settlement of such problems as the resettlement of the Arab refugees and to encourage, not competitive rearmament among the States but rather economic development which would raise the living standards which were now so miserably low.

The British Government was committed by the three-Power declaration of May, 1950, with the United States and France, to protect the frontier between Israel and her neighbours against violation or aggression.

ARAB STATES' DANGEROUS TALK

There was more dangerous talk in the Arab States about a second round of warfare in which they hoped to reverse the military results of the war of 1948-49. We, the United States and France were pledged to prevent such a second round. Therefore this was not the time to supply jet aircraft which might be used by the Arab States against the Israelis or against troops or air forces sent in by us, the United States or France, to prevent aggression.

AIR CDR. HARVEY (Macclesfield, C.). Why, two years ago, when the situation was far worse, was the Labour Government supplying the spares for jet aircraft to keep them in the air?

MR. DALTON said he did not wish to hide behind the skirts of history; he wanted to consider the matter in the terms of the actual situation today. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.) He did not want to be sidetracked by polemical reminiscences.

ISRAEL CONTRACT SMALL

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Minister of State, Foreign Office (Willesden, C.), said that the numbers of aircraft involved were extremely small. Since the Government decided that some of the aircraft were available for sale, we had sent to all Middle East countries less than half the number sent by the previous Government to Egypt in 1950. When the deliveries now contemplated were added to those already sent, the number sent to all the Arab States added together would still be less than the number supplied to Egypt in 1950.

It was not a question of exporting jet aircraft to the Arab States alone. Israel had also concluded a contract to purchase some of these aircraft.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Volpert's Rich Liturgical Art

The exhibition of Liturgical Objects by Ludwig Volpert, opened at the Bezalel Museum last Saturday, has an optimistic and hopeful aspect. The regrettable decline of art and crafts during the last two years is particularly obvious in Liturgical Art, where the most depressing trash of gangrenous trash conquered the market. Now, for the first time since statehood, we find a rich display of exemplary objects. The fact that there are many good designs, suitable for cheap mass production and that all these beautiful objects are the work of a teacher at the "Bezalel School," make this exhibition an even more important event.

Readers will therefore not be too surprised that I consider the most modest exhibit not even mentioned in the catalogue, the most important object of the whole exhibition: the little glass menorah in the right-hand cabinet. This graceful, organic lamp, built of simple glass tubes, easily copied by the glass-blower, is far lovelier than anything now obtainable in our souvenir shops. This menorah and the other Hanukkah lamps, combining glass and alpacca, represent a new type of "gift from Jerusalem," designed in simple good taste.

The candleabra No. 7 and 8 are noble in silhouette and refreshingly free from empty ornament. Lovely are the Passover plates, their silver charmingly wrought to emulate precious lace. My choice among the many fine mezzotint is no. 23, a most successful new solution. There is a rich variety of well-designed mezzotint, worthy of the attention of our exporters, ranging from strictly organic forms to the rich beauty of the copper and enamel objects No. 28 and 27, executed jointly by Mr. Volpert and Mrs. Blachstein.

A charming idea are the tiny brass lamps they form a lit.



A new version of the Gloster jet fighter literally leaps into the air.

there was any attempt to violate frontier lines vigorous action would be taken to stop it. In the past few days Her Majesty's Government had made strong representations about two particular incidents.

MR. DALTON said that the Government was supplying to a number of Arab States sufficient aircraft to destroy the whole of Israel in half an hour. They should reconsider the position.

TENSION "NOT INCREASED"

Of the question whether the Government's action would add to the general tension between the Arab States and Israel in the Middle East, it was extremely dangerous to suggest that the tension was worse than in 1950. He did not believe it to be true, and it was dangerous to say it, because it only increased the chance of tension mounting.

He welcomed very much Mr. Dalton's reference to the Arab refugees, because there was a problem casting its shadow over the whole of the Middle East. We were doing what we could about it, and our contribution this year was equivalent to \$150,000. Mr. Dalton's reference to the article in "The Times" yesterday which described the variety of methods of approach and the response, which the writer described as mixed but not discouraging and showing some tangible evidence of progress. The Government was continuing to try to help, but it was a problem which could be solved by a stroke of the pen and called for long, steady, patient work. Just relief was not enough; we must endeavour patiently to forward schemes of resettlement.

"AN IMPOSSIBLE BURDEN"

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Nelson and Colne, Lab.) said that in the four years since its establishment the State of Israel had managed to double its population and clear the refugee camps of Europe. Neither economically nor strategically was this State secure. How could it afford jet aircraft, and if they were supplied to the Arab States, how could it afford them? What did it return for these aircraft? It was an impossible burden to put on them.

AIR CDR. HARVEY said he had been somewhat reassured by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's statement, but the House was entitled to know how many aircraft were involved, and to be satisfied that the equipment was not required for the R.A.F. His information was that at least some of the equipment was later than some in use in British squadrons.

MR. GRIMMOND (Ormsley and Eastland, Lab.) said that if the Government could assure the House that there would be an easing of tension in the Middle East, and that there would be a cessation of the Canal zone on a four-Power basis, it would be a good argument for the sale.

INVITATION

The public is invited to attend the second drawing of Service 1953, of Mifal HaPais, which will be held TOMORROW, FEBRUARY 25 at 4 p.m. at the Ohel Shalom Hall, 50 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv. The ceremony will be broadcast over Kol Yisrael. Admission Free.

THE ESTATE OF LAZER RAVID

(also known as LEIZER RAVID), deceased. The undersigned relatives of the late Mr. Lazer Ravid (also known as Leizer Ravid), who died in June, 1953 at Johannesburg, South Africa, and all those who know anything of their whereabouts are requested to apply in connection with the estate of the above deceased to either:

Dr. T. Ravid, 191 Pine Road, Mount Carmel, Haifa.

or Messrs. Friedman, Komisar, Schreuer & Co., Advocates, 31 Ha'azmaut Road, Haifa.

The following are the relatives of the above-named deceased:

- His sister, Rosa Ravid;
- His sister, Riva Levitt nee Ravid;
- His brother-in-law, Abraham Levitt;
- His niece, Ethel Levitt, born February, 1935;
- His nephew, David Levitt, born 1937;
- His cousin, Sara Ravid;
- all of Telich, Lithuania.

Crime or Civil Claim

By RICHARD WEISS

IN a case combining the elements of a civil and criminal action, the Court of Appeals recently found occasion to analyse, the nature of section 218 of the Criminal Code Ordinance. The section reads: "Any person who by want of precaution or by any rash or careless act not amounting to culpable negligence unintentionally causes the death of another person, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of £1,000."

Included in the chapter on murder and manslaughter, this section is one of the provisions least understood by the public at large. It was designed to provide criminal sanctions for deaths caused by accident, but presupposes a minimum amount of guilt. In brief newspaper reports, the public is often told that "the accused was sentenced to a fine of £1,500 for having killed X.Y., without being informed of the nature of the offence. The understandable reaction is that "human life has become cheap" and the Courts should be less indulgent.

In the case under review two children between the ages of eight and nine were drowned while playing in a pool on August 23, 1950. The pool belonged to the industrial plant of "Riven Valley" and was readily accessible. Children were in the habit of using the pool as a playground, but were invariably chased away when noticed by the employees of the plant. The area was not fenced in, however, and no special guard was posted near the pool after the workmen left at night. The two children, who were drowned, were among those who had been warned to keep away.

Mr. Shalom Rottenreich, manager of the plant, was held responsible, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment under section 218 by the Tel Aviv District Court. This judgment was now overruled on appeal, with one Justice dissenting.

Justice Cheshin, speaking for the majority, termed the children "trespassers." As such, their heirs could not succeed in a civil action for damages against the plant management. It owed no duty toward the children other than to refrain from maliciously injuring them. There was no necessity, however, to fence off the area or to post a guard in order to safeguard trespassers against accidents. The children came and played in the pool at their own risk.

Justice Silberg, who gave the minority judgment, agreed with this. The difference of opinion arose over the effect this has on a criminal case under section 218. Does the fact that the Courts could not hold Mr. Rottenreich liable in a civil suit mean that he must be acquitted of the criminal charge? Or must the two actions be considered independently, so that immunity from a civil claim does not necessarily entail acquittal from the criminal charge?

Justice Cheshin ruled that if

there had not been a sufficient amount of negligence to enable the children's heirs to succeed in a civil suit, the State cannot succeed in a criminal action. Negligence is a matter of degree and the lowest degree is that required to found a civil suit. To prove murder or manslaughter in England, or in Israel, a much higher degree of negligence must be shown. The offence defined in section 218, however, is not known in England and is not convicted of it here does not require proof of extremely negligent behaviour. In fact, the Justice stated, the standard of negligence under section 218, is the one used in civil suits.

"It is of fundamental importance," the Justice concluded, "both in criminal and in civil suits, to examine whether the defendant was under any obligation toward the victims to refrain from committing the acts with which he is accused. As he had always actively opposed the presence of children on the premises the manager did not owe them any further preventive measures."

Different Approach

Justice Silberg saw no relation between civil and criminal actions here. Section 218 warns the citizen that in addition to refraining from malicious and reckless killing, he must also prevent accidental death. That is an aim quite distinct from the purpose of the civil suit. The state prosecutor in a criminal case pleads as a representation of the community, with punishment and prevention as his goal. The plaintiff in a civil suit seeks only personal compensation.

This difference between the two types of suits is deeply imbedded in the law. Thus, the Justice pointed out, it is not enough to agree to the dangers they find on the premises. They cannot, therefore, sue the occupant when they suffer injury. It is well known in criminal law, however, that the consent of one party does not make either the less guilty of having violated the law, because public interest is involved. In the Riven Valley case, the Justice pointed out, that a negligent driver in a car accident, can successfully plead that the other driver had been negligent. In the case of the State funds case to charge him with having violated the law, that plea can be of no avail.

In the case on appeal, then, though a civil suit against the accused would fail, Justice Silberg said there is cause for a criminal action and Mr. Rottenreich must submit to the conviction.

Justice Ayal, who was also on the Bench, agreed with Justice Cheshin and cited supporting citations from Hebrew texts. The appeal was represented by Mr. Ben-Shabat, appeared for the State.

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